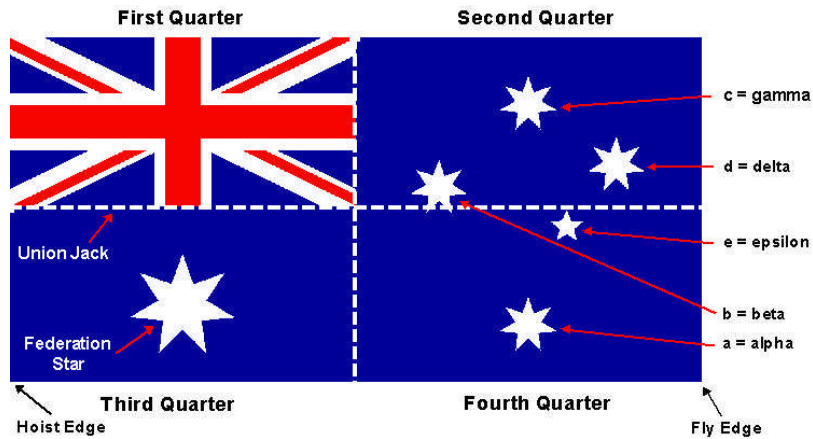


The Australian Flag



The Australian Flag came into being after the federation of the Australian States into the Commonwealth of Australia on 1 January, 1901. The Commonwealth Blue Ensign was selected as result of a public competition (over 30 000 designs were submitted); although selected in 1901 and gazetted in 1903, it was not given Royal assent and adopted as the definitive Australian flag until 1954 in the Flags Act 1953. It is based on the Blue Ensign of the United Kingdom, is twice as long as it is wide, and consists of a dark blue field that can be notionally divided into four quadrants. There is a different motif in each of the upper and lower hoist quadrants and the remaining two quadrants of the fly share another different constellation motif.

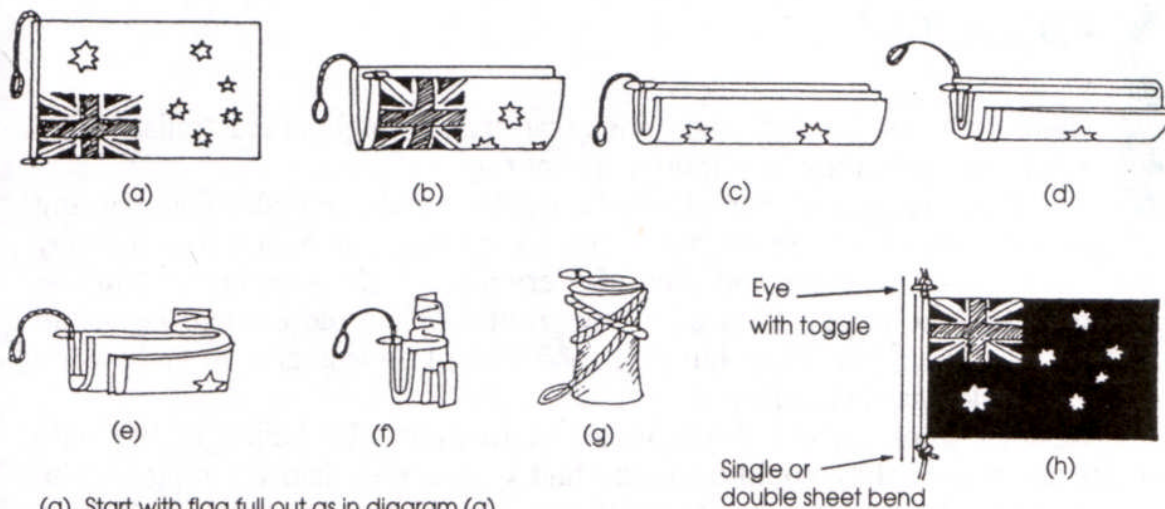
The present Australian flag can be considered to consist of three main elements:

The Union Jack in the upper hoist quadrant or first quarter, denoting Australia's historical links with Great Britain. The Union Jack itself is composed of red and white intersecting and overlaid vertical and diagonal crosses on a blue background,

The Southern Cross in the second quarter and fourth quarter. Consists of five stars in a more or less kite-like pattern - Alpha (7-point), Beta (7-point), Gamma (7-point), Delta (7-point) and the smaller Epsilon (5-point). The constellation of the Southern Cross is a significant navigational feature of the southern hemisphere, strongly places Australia geographically and has been associated with the continent since its earliest days.

The Commonwealth Star or Star of Federation, central in the third quarter, has seven points to denote the six states and the combined territories of the Commonwealth. The seventh point was added in 1909.

Rolling the Australian Flag for Breaking



- (a) Start with flag full out as in diagram (a).
 - (b) and (c) Fold lengthwise — bottom to top. This is done twice.
 - (d) Fold in half across the length.
 - (e) and (f) Fold in a concertina fold backwards and forwards.
 - (g) Hold the flag firmly, and wind the rope around and then under itself.
 - (h) The toggle is placed in the eye of the halyard, and the halyard is attached to the bottom of the flag rope with a sheet bend or double sheet bend.
- Care should be taken whenever preparing the flag to ensure it does not touch the ground.

The Union Jack

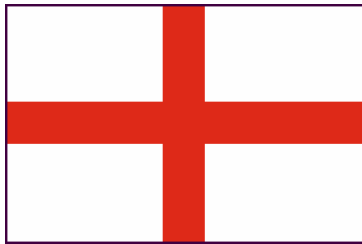
The Union Jack, symbol of everything British, all began four centuries ago, when James VI of Scotland became James I of England. There was confusion over what flag the navy should fly. On land, the red cross of St George and the white cross of St Andrew were still, respectively, the flags of England and Scotland. But at sea there was a need for a single flag.

On April 12, 1606, a proclamation was issued to the navy that stated that all ships "shall bear in their maintop the red cross commonly called St George's Cross and the white cross commonly called St Andrew's Cross, joined together according to a form made by our heralds".

A white border around the red cross was added to this Union flag because the rules of heraldry demanded that the two colours must not be placed on top of each other. It was called "The British Flag" and it was not universally popular. The Scots were upset that the red cross was laid over the white cross and the Welsh weren't allowed to contribute because their principality had already been annexed by the English.

By the end of the 17th century, it was known colloquially as the Union Jack.

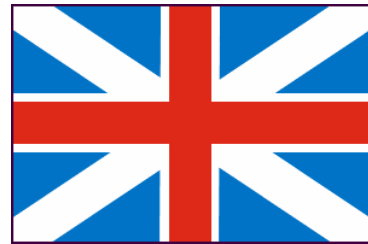
The origin of the word "Jack" in the title is uncertain, but probably stems from another royal proclamation, this one by Charles II, that the flag should be flown only by ships of the royal navy as a jack, a small flag at the bowsprit.



St George's Cross

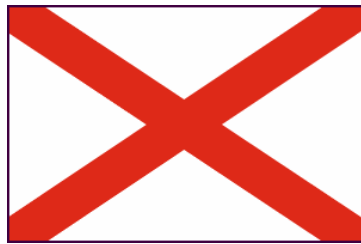


St Andrew's Cross



1606 Flag

Four years after the Act of Union with Ireland in January 1801, when the red diagonal cross of St Patrick was added, Lord Nelson ordered the Union Jack to be flown by the British fleet at Trafalgar as a battle flag. It has been flown on all British ships of war and naval bases ever since.



St Patrick's Cross



Union Jack

Note that the proportions of the flag have gradually changed over the years to its current proportions of one to two. This was caused by a steady decrease in the width of the cloth used to make the flags. The specifications were in the form of so many widths high by so many yards long. This meant that as the width of cloth reduced the flag apparently became longer and longer. The blue coloration has also deepened from its original sky blue.

Queen Victoria used the Royal Standard rather than the Union flag as her official flag. The result of that decision was that the standard became the personal banner of the sovereign, while the red, white and blue colours emerged, by the time of her death, as "the people's flag". By 1926, the flag had been commercialised.

After VE-Day and the coronation of Elizabeth II, it became ubiquitous for every national celebration, while the lowering of it in India, Aden and Hong Kong, among other places, came to symbolise Britain's colonial decline.